EXHIBIT 6

America's Best-Selling Dictionary



Eleventh Edition

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alligator clip n (ca. 1941): a spring-loaded clip that has jaws resembling an alligator's and is used for making temporary electrical connec-

tions alligator pear n [by folk etymology fr. Sp aguacate — more at AVOCADO] (1763): AVOCADO alligator snapping turtle n (1882): a turtle (Macroclemys temminekii) of southeastern U.S. rivers that may reach nearly 150 pounds (68 kilograms) in weight and 31 inches (79 centimeters) in length — called also alligator snapper

all-im-por-tant \roll-im-'por-tant, -tant\ adj (1787): of very great or

all—important you be unstion) greatest importance (an ~ question) all—in \di (1890) 1 chiefly Brit: ALL-INCLUSIVE 2 chiefly Brit: being almost without restrictions (~ wrestling) all in \di (1903): TIRED, EXHAUSTED \deltafter a day of wood-splitting he was all in

an all-night study session

allo— see All-allo— see All-allo— see All-fillo— see All-fillo— see All-fillo— allo—an-til-body n (1964): an antibody produced following introduction of an alloantigen into the system of an individual

al of a species lacking that particular antigen me system of an interview along a species lacking that particular antigen alilo-an-ti-gen \(\nu_n\)-(1964): an antigen present only in some individuals (as of a particular blood group) of a species and capable of inducing the production of an alloantibody by individuals which

some individuals (as of a particular blood group) of a species and capable of inducing the production of an alloantibody by individuals which lack it al-lo-ca-ble \(^1a-ls-k>-b=l\) adj (1916): capable of being allocated al-lo-cate \(^1a-ls-k=k+l) \) w cal-ed; -cat-ing [ML allocatus, pp. of allocare, fr. L ad-+locare to place, fr. locus place — more at STALL] (ca. 1641) 1: to apportion for a specific purpose or to particular persons or things: DISTRIBUTE \(\sim \) tasks among human and automated components \(2 : to set apart or earmark: DESIGNATE \(\sim \) a section of the building for special research purposes \(> \)— al-lo-ca-ton \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) adj — al-lo-ca-tion \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) al-lo-gan-in \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) al-lo-mor-phic \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) al-lo-mor-phic \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) al-lo-mor-phic \(^1a-ls-k+k-to-b=l\) al-lo-mor-phic \(^1a-ls-k-to-k-to-k-to-k-

ing to or being a system of medicine that aims to combat disease by using remedies (as drugs or surgery) which produce effects that are different from or incompatible with those of the disease being treated al-lo-pat-ric \a-la-la-tpa-trik\ adj [all-+ Gk patra fatherland, fr. pater father — more at FATHER] (1942): occurring in different geographical areas or in isolation (~~ speciation) — compare SYMPATRIC — al-lo-pat-ri-\al-la-la-\fan\ n [Gk allophane\cdots appearing otherwise, fr. all-+phainexthai to appear, middle voice of phainein to show — more at FANCY] (ca. 1821): an amorphous translucent mineral of various colors of the occurring in incurvations or state-title drugs and consisting ors often occurring in incrustations or stalactite forms and consisting

fä-nik\ adj 'fä-nik' adj al-lo-poly-ploid \a-lō-'pä-li-1ploid\ n (1928): a polyploid individual or strain having a chromosome set composed of two or more chromosome sets derived more or less complete from different species — al-lopolyploid adj — al-lo-poly-ploi-dy \approx ploi-dy \

everything (an ~ combat strategy)

al-lo-saur \'a-lə-,sor\ n (ca. 1934) : any of a family (Allosauridae) of large theropod dinosaurs usu, having three clawed digits on each arm and leg and living from the late Jurassic to the early Cretaceous period; esp : ALLOSAURUS al-lo-sau-rus \a-la-'sor-as\ n [NL, fr. Gk all- + sauros lizard] (1886)

an of a genus (Allosaurus) of very large carnivorous No. American theropod dinosaurs of the late Jurassic period al-lo-ste-ric \al-lo-'ster-ik, -'stir-' adj [all- + steric] (1962): of, relating to, undergoing, or being a change in the shape and activity of a protein (as an enzyme) that results from combination with another substance

(as an enzyme) that results from combination with another substance at a point other than the chemically active site — al-lo-ste-ri-cal-ly \-i-k(a-)l\cdot\ adv — al-lo-ste-ry \\a-l\cdot\ -ste-r\cdot\ al-lo-ste-ri-cal-ly \-i-k(a-)l\cdot\ -lot, adv — al-lo-ste-ri-cal-ly \-i-k(a-)l\cdot\ -lot, of Gmc origin; akin to OE hlot lot] (15c) 1: to assign as a share or portion ⟨ ~ 10 minutes for the speech⟩ 2: to distribute by or as if by lot ⟨ ~ seats to the press⟩ — al-lot-ter n al-lot-te-tra-ploid \\ n-l\cdot\ -l\cdot\ -l\cdot

to an individual for cultivation al-lo-trope \'a-l-1trōp\ n [ISV, back-formation fr. allotropy] (1876): a

: OTTAVA
al-lot-tee \a-, |\frac{1}{a}\text{-te}\n (1846): one to whom an allotment is made
al-lot-tee \a-, |\frac{1}{a}\text{-te}\n (1846): an alloantigen that is part of a plasma
protein (as an antibody) — al-lo-typ-ic \a-!-\ti-pik\ adj — al-lo-typi-cal-ly\-pi-k(a-)-l\ear \ady - al-lo-typy\\a-!-\ti-p\ear \n al-lo-typall-out \adj \ady - al-lo-typical-ly\-pi-k(a-)-l\ear \adj \ady \ady \ady \ady \n al-lo-typi-la-\ti-p\ear \n \ear \ear \n \ear \

 ¹all-over ¹\6i.-6-vor¹ adi (1796): covering the whole extent or surface ⟨a sweater with an ~ pattern⟩
 ²allover n (1838) 1: an embroidered, printed, or lace fabric with a design covering most of the surface 2: a pattern or design in which a single unit is repeated so as to cover an entire surface
 ¹all over adv (¹sc) 1: over the whole extent ⟨decorated all over with a flower pattern⟩ 2: EVERYWHERE ⟨looked all over for the book⟩ 3: in every respect: THOROUGHLY ⟨she is her mother all over⟩
 ²all over prep (¹912) 1: in eagerly affectionate, attentive, or aggressive pursuit of ⟨the band's fans were all over them⟩ 2: in or into a state marked by all-out criticism of ⟨the press was all over the coach after the loss⟩ the loss)

in low \(\sigma^{-1}\) lau\ \v b \[ME, fr. AF aluer, alouer to place, apportion, allow, fr. MF allocare — more at ALLOCATE\[] vr \((14c) \) 1 a: to assign as a share or suitable amount \((as \) of time or money\) \(\sigma \) a nhour for lunch\(\sigma \) a chiefly Southern & Midland: to be of the opinion: THINK b dial: \$aY, STATE c: to express an opinion — usu. used with as how or that \$a\$ chiefly Southern & Midland: INTEND, PLAN 4: ADMIT, CONCEDE \(\sigma \) must be that money causes problems in marriage\(\sigma \) 5 a: PERMIT \(\lambda \) doesn't \(\sigma \) people to smoke in his home\(\sigma \) b: to forbear or neglect to restrain or prevent \(\sigma \) to dog to roam\(\sigma \) \(\sigma \) vi 1: to make a possibility: ADMIT — used with \(\sigma \) (evidence that \(\sigma \) so of only one conclusion\(\sigma \) 2: to give consideration to circumstances or contingencies — used with \(\sigma \) for expansion\(\sigma \)

2: to give consideration to circumstances or contingencies — used with for ⟨~ [or expansion⟩ al·low-able ⟨¬-!au-a-b¬| adj (15c): PERMISSIBLE ⟨~ income tax deductions⟩ — al·low-ably ⟨¬-blē⟩ adv | al·low-ance ⟨¬-!au-a-ont()» (14c) | 1 a: a share or portion allotted or granted b: a sum granted as a reimbursement or bounty or for expenses ⟨salary includes cost-of-living ~¬⟩: ɛsp: a sum regularly provided for personal or household expenses ⟨each child has an ~¬⟩ c: a fixed or available amount ⟨provide an ~ of time for recreation⟩ d: a reduction from a list price or stated price ⟨a trade-in ~¬⟩ 2: an imposed handicap (as in a horse race) 3: an allowed dimensional difference between mating parts of a machine 4: the act of allowing: PERMISSION 5: a taking into account of mitigating circumstances or contingencies ⟨the plan makes no ~ for bad weather⟩ | allowance w -anced; -anc-ing (1758) 1 archaic: to put on a fixed allowance (as of food and drink) 2 archaic: to supply in a fixed or regular quantity

ular quantity
al-low-ed-ly\a-laù-ad-l\epsilon dv (1602): by allowance: ADMITTEDLY
al-low-an\a-l\epsilon and l\epsilon f [G, fr. Allantoin + Oxals\u00e4ure oxalic acid + -an]
(1853): a crystalline compound C4H2\ndextrue 204 causing diabetes mellitus
when injected into experimental animals
al-loy \a-l\u00e3i also \u00e3-l\u00f3i\n [F aloi, fr. OF alei, fr. aleir to combine, fr. L
alligare to bind — more at ALLX] (1604) 1: the degree of mixture
with base metals: FINENESS 2: a substance composed of two or more
metals or of a metal and a nonmetal intimately united usu. by being
fused together and dissolving in each other when molten; also: the
state of union of the components 3 a: an admixture that lessens value b: an impairing alien element 4: a compound, mixture, or union
of different things (an ethnic \u00c4 of many peoples) 5 archaic: a metal
mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability or some other desired quality

mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability or some other desired quality
2al-loy \a-\loi \aso \(^1\-\)oi\\ w \((\lof1) \) 1 a: TEMPER, MODERATE b: to impair or debase by admixture 2: to reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal 3: to mix so as to form an alloy \simeq vi: to lend itself to being alloyed \(((in) \simeq s\) well\\)
2ll\(\to \mathbb{U}(v) \simeq \alpha \) \(\to \mathbb{U}(v) \) \(\to \mathbb{U}(v) \) \(\loi \mathbb{U}(v) \) \(\to \mathbb{U

all-pur.pose \-'pər-pəs\ adj (1928): suited for many purposes or uses

\ə\ abut \abut \abut \text{kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \n\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \\\\\ loot \\\\\\\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, ce, ue, y\ see Guide to Pronunciation cial inquest b: an action to be decided by such an inquest, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury 2 a: the former periodical sessions of the superior courts in English counties for trial of civil and criminal cases — usu, used in pl. b: the time or place of holding such a court, the court itself, or a session of it — usu, used in pl.

or piace of nolding such a court, the court itself, or a session of it—usu. used in pl. **asson** abbr associatie; associated: association **assoc** abbr associate: associated: associate in associate associated, fr. L associates, pp. of associare to unite, fr. ad-+sociare to join, fr. socius companion — more at Social W (14c) 1: to join as a partner, friend, or companion 2 obs: to keep company with : ATTEND 3: to join or connect together: COMBINE 4: to bring together or into relationship in any of various intangible ways (as in memory or imagination) ~ wi 1: to come or be together as partners, friends, or companions 2: to combine or join with other parts: UNITE SYN see JOIN **2s-so-citet** \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\fra

nation) ~ vi 1: to come or be together as partners, friends, or companions 2: to combine or join with other parts: UNITE Synses JON 788-80-citate \(\text{0-1} \) sich-sib-sit, sich, sit, shot \(\text{ad} \) (14c) 1: closely connected (as in function or office) with another 2: closely related esp, in the mind 3: having secondary or subordinate status \(\sim \) membership in a \$\text{3-shot} \) (and the local status) as \$\text{3-shot} \) (and \$\text{3-shot} \) (but \$\text{3-shot} \) (but \$\text{3-shot} \) (and \$\text{3-shot} \) (but \$\text{3-shot} \) (and \$\text{3-shot} \) (but \$\text{3-shot} \) (condition \$\text{3-shot} \) (but \$\tex

false show of possessing, using, or feeling (affected an interest in art). PRETEND implies an overt and sustained false appearance (pretended that nothing had happened). SIMULATE suggests a close imitation of the appearance of something (cosmetics that simulate a suntan), FEION implies more artful invention than PRETEND, less specific mimicry than SIMULATE (Jeigned sickness). COUNTERFEIT implies achieving the highest degree of verisimilitude of any of these words (an actor counterfeiting drunkenness). SHAM implies an obvious falseness that fools only the guilible (shammed a most unconvincing limp).

as-sum-ing adi (1692): PRETENTIOUS, PRESUMETUOUS

as-sum-plst \(\frac{1}{2}\)-Som(p)-sat\(\text{n}\) [NL, he undertook, fr. L assumere to undertake] (1590): 1: an express or implied promise or contract not under seal on which an action may be brought 2 a: a former common law action brought to recover damages alleged from the breach of an assumpsit b: an action to recover damages for breach of a contract assumption \(\gamma\)-sam(p)-shan \(\text{n}\) [ME, fr. L assumption: assumption taking up, fr. L assumere] (13c): 1 a: the taking up of a person into heaven b cap: August 15 observed in commemoration of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary 2: a taking to or upon oneself (the \(\sim\) of a new position) \(3\): the act of laying claim to or taking possession of something (the \(\sim\) of power? 4: ARROGANCE, PRETENSION 5 a: an assuming that something is true b: a fact or statement (as a proposition, axiom, postulate, or notion) taken for granted 6: the taking over of another's debts

as-sumption \(\great{\sigma}\)-shur-an(U)\(\sigma\) n (14c) 1: the act or action of assuring:

as-sump-tive \a-'sam(p)-tiv\ adj (1611): of, relating to, or based on assumption
as-sur-ance \a-'shūr-an(t)s\ n (14c) 1: the act or action of assuring:
as a: PLEDGE, GUARANTEE b: the act of conveying real property;
also: the instrument by which it is conveyed c chiefly Brit: INSUR-ANCE 2: the state of being assured: as a: SECURITY b: a being certain in the mind (the puritan's \simple of salvation) c: confidence of mind or manner: easy freedom from self-doubt or uncertainty; also: excessive self-confidence: SRASHNESS, PRESUMPTION 3: Something that inspires or tends to inspire confidence (gave repeated \simple so of good-will) syn see CONFIDENCE
as-sure \a-'shūr\ w as-sured; as-sur-ing [ME, fr. AF asseurer, assureer, fr. ML assecurare, fr. Lad-+ securas securel (14e) 1: to make sure
(as from risks or against overthrow): INSURE 2: to give confidence
to (and hereby we know that we are of the truth, and shall \simple out
hearts \simple 1 in 3:19(AV) 3: to make sure or certain: cONVINCE
(glancing back to \simple himself no one was following) 4: to inform positively (1 \simple you that we can do it) 5: to make certain the coming or
artainment of: GUARANTEE (worked hard to \simple accuracy) syn see
ENSURE

attainment of: Guarantee (worked hard of accuracy)
ENSURE
as-sured (a-'shûrd\ ad/ (15c) 1: characterized by certainty or security: GUARANTEED (an ~ market) 2 a: SELF-ASSURED b: SELFSATISFIED 3: satisfied as to the certainty or truth of a matter (rest ~
we won't be late) - as-sured-ness - \shûr-ad-nas, 'shûrd\ n

assured n, pi assured or assureds (1755): INSURED

2 satured n, pi assured or assureds (1755): INSURED

2: in an assured manner: CONFIDENTLY
as-sur-er \a-'shûr-ar\ or as-sur-or \a-'shûr-ar, a-shûr-\for \n (1607)
- one that assures: INSURER

as-sured 4y \(\alpha\)-shūr-ad-18\(\alpha\) and (140) 1: without a doubt: CERTAINLY
2: in an assured manner: CONFIDENTLY
as-sur-er\(\alpha\)-shūr-ar\(\alpha\) or as-sur-or\(\alpha\)-shūr-or\(\alpha\)-shūr-or\(\alpha\) (1607): one that assures: INSUBER
as-sur-gent\(\alpha\)-sar-janl\(\alpha\) di [L assurgent-, assurgens, prp. of assurgere
to rise. Ir. ad-+ surgere to rise — more at SURGE] (1578): moving upward: RISING; esp: aSCENDANT 1b
assy abbr assembly
Assyr abbr Assyrian
As-syr-i-an\(\alpha\)-sir-ë-on\(\alpha\) (150) 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient
Assyria 2: the dialect of Akkadian spoken by the Assyrians — Assyr-i-an\(\alpha\)-sir-ë-on\(\alpha\) (150) 1: a notive or inhabitant of ancient
Assyrian adi
As-syr-i-olo-gy\(\alpha\)-sir-ë-ia-lo-j\(\alpha\) (1828): the science or study of the
history, language, and antiquities of ancient Assyria and Babylonia —
As-syr-i-olo-gi-cal\(\alpha\)-sir-ë-o-j\(\alpha\)-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\) ad/—As-syr-i-ol-o-gist\(\alpha\)-ia-ji-kal\(\alpha\)-di-asitr-b-ord\(\alpha\)-sitr-b-ord\(\alpha\)-sitr-b-o-gi-ji-kal\(\alpha\)-di-asitr-b-ord\(\alpha\)-sitr-b-ord\(\alpha\)-sitr-b-o-gi-ji-kal\(\alpha\)-di-asitr-b-ord\(\alpha\)-sitr-b-ord\(\alpha

\a\ abut \a\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\ bet \c\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \j\ job \n sing \n go \n law \n thin \n the \n loot \n foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ", ce, te, "\ see Guide to Pronunciation



automated teller machine a avalanch

automated teller machine n (1973): ATM

automatic \(\lambda \) (-ta-'ma-tik\) adj [Gk automatos self-acting. fr. aut
-matos (akin to L ment-, mens mind) — more at MINDj (1748) 1 a
: largely or wholly involuntary; esp: REFLEX 5 (~>>> blinking of the eyelids\>> b: acting or done spontaneously or unconsciously c: done or
produced as if by machine: MECHANICAL (the answers were ~> 2
: having a self-acting or self-regulating mechanism \(\lambda n \) — transmission\>> 3 of a firearm: firing repeatedly until the trigger is released
syn see SPONTANEOUS — aut-to-mat-l-cal-ly\-\ti-k(s-)le\\\\ adv — autto-ma-tic-i-ty\-ma-'ti-sa-te\, -ma-\\\\ n

automatic n (1897) 1: a machine or apparatus that operates automatically: as a: an automatic firearm b: an automatic transmission 2
: a semiautomatic firearm 3: AUDIBLE
automatic pilot n (1915) 1: AUTOPILOT 1 2: a state or condition in
which activity or behavior is regulated automatically in a predetermined or instinctive manner \(\lambda \) automatic teller m (1971): ATM
automatic teller machine n (1977): ATM
automatic teller machine n (1977): ATM
automatic writing n (1855): writing produced without conscious intention as if of telepathic or spiritualistic origin
au-to-ma-tion \(\lambda \)-ta-b-ma-shan\(n \) [Pautomatic] (1912) 1: the technique of making an apparatus, a process, or a system operate automatically 2: the state of being operated automatically 3: automatically
oort-olled operation of an apparatus, process, or system by mechanical
or electronic devices that take the place of human labor
au-toma-tism \(\lambda \)-tia-ma-il-z-ma\(n \) [F automatic] (1912)
automatic b: an automatic action 2: the moving or functioning (as
of an organ, tissue, or a body part) without conscious control that occurs either independently of external stimuli (as in pupil dilation)
3: a theory that views the body as a machine and consciousness as a
noncontrolling adjunct of the body 4: suspension of the conscious
spontaneity and intuiti

adj
au-tom-a-tize \omega-'tä-mə-ıtīz\ vt -tized; -tiz-ing [lautomatic] (1910)
: to make (an action) reflexive — au-tom-a-ti-za-tion \omega-tā-mə-tə'zā-shən, -ti-'zā-\ n
au-tom-a-ton \omega-'tā-mə-tən, -mə-ıtān\ n, pl -atons or -a-ta \-mə-tə,
-mə-ıtā\ [L. fr. Gk, neut. of automatos] (1611) 1: a mechanism that is
relatively self-operating; esp: ROBOT 2: a machine or control mechanism designed to follow automatically a predetermined sequence of operations or respond to encoded instructions 3: an individual who acts
in a mechanical fashion

erations or respond to encoded most and a mechanical fashion au-to-mo-bile \\displaystarta (ashion au-to-mo-bile \\displaystarta (ashion) au-to-mo-bile \\displaystarta (ashion) au-to-mo-bile \(ashion (ashion) \); a usu. four-wheeled automotive vehicle designed for passenger transportation — automobile \(vi = au-to-mo-bil-ist = au-to-m

automobile n (1881): a usu. four-wheeled automotive vehicle designed for passenger transportation — automobile v — au-to-mo-bil-ist \-'bē-list, -hē-\n n au-to-mo-bil-ist \-'bē-list, -hē-\n n (1896): the use of automobiles as the major means of transportation au-to-mo-bil-ist \-'bō-list, -hē-\n n (1896): the use of automobiles as the major means of transportation au-to-mo-tive \-'o-ta-'mō-tiv-di/ (1852) 1: SELF-PROPELLED 2: of, relating to, or concerned with self-propelled vehicles or machines au-to-nom-ic \-'o-ta-'nā-iniv-da/! (1882) 1: SELF-PROPELLED 2: of, relating to, or concerned with self-propelled vehicles or machines au-to-nom-ic \-'o-ta-'nā-iniv-da/! (1888) 1: acting or occurring involuntarily ⟨~ reflexes⟩ 2: relating to, affecting, or controlled by the autonomic nervous system or its effects or activity ⟨~ drugs⟩ — au-to-nom-i-cal-iy \-'mi-k(a-)lê\ adv autonomic nervous system no (1898): a part of the vertebrate nervous system that innervates smooth and cardiac muscle and glandular tissues and governs involuntary actions (as secretion and peristalsis) and that consists of the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system.

and that consists of the sympathetic nervous system and the parasympathetic nervous system au-ton-o-mist \\0^1\frac{1}{4}-na-mist\\n (1819): one who advocates autonomy au-ton-o-mist \\0^1\frac{1}{4}-na-mist\\n (1819): one who advocates autonomy au-ton-o-mous \\0^1\frac{1}{4}-na-mist\\n d[Gk autonomos independent, fr. aut-nomos law — more at NIMBLE] (1799) 1: of, relating to, or marked by autonomy 2 a : having the right or power of self-government b: undertaken or carried on without outside control: SELF-CONTAINED \(\lambda \an \phi school system\) 3 a: existing or capable of existing independently \(\lambda \an \phi zonom\) seponding, reacting, or developing independently of the whole \(\lambda \an \phi z \text{growth}\) 4: controlled by the autonomic nervous system \(syn\) see FREE — au-ton-o-mous-ly \(adv\) au-ton-o-my \(\lambda \an \phi \) npi-mies (ca. 1623) 1: the quality or state of being self-governing; \(ssp\) is the right of self-governing; state au-to-pi-lot \(\lambda \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \text{o} \an \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \\ au-to-pi-lot \(\lambda \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \\ au-to-pi-lot \(\lambda \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \an \text{o} \text{o} \\ au-to-pi-lot \(\lambda \an \text{o} \an \text{o pathetic nervous system au-ton-o-mist \o-\ta-na-mist\ n (1819): one who advocates autonomy

au+to•some \'oʻ-tə-ısōm\ n (1906) : a chromosome other than a s chromosome — au•to•so•mal \roʻ-tə-'sō-məl\ adj — au•to•so•mal•

trophic organism

au-to-tro-phic \(\dagger_0^{\dagger}\)-tro-fik\\ adj\[\text{ [prob. fr. G autotroph, fr. Gk autotro-phos supplying one's own food, fr. aut + trephein to nourish]\((1893)\) 1

: requiring only carbon dioxide or carbonates as a source of carbon to the control of the carbon dioxide or carbonates as a source of carbon dioxide.

phos supplying one's own food, fr. aut + trephein to nourish] (1893) 1: requiring only carbon dioxide or carbonates as a source of carbon and a simple inorganic nitrogen compound for metabolic synthesis of organic molecules (as glucose) ⟨¬ plants⟩ ¬ compare HETEROTROPHIC 2: not requiring a specified exogenous factor for normal metabolism ¬ au-to-tro-phi-cal-ly \-fi-k(2-)l\epsilon adv ¬ au-tot-ro-phy \doldon-t\u00e4t\u00e4-ref\epsilon \u00e4 \u00e4 \u00e4 u-tot-ro-phy \doldon-t\u00e4-t\u00e4-ref\epsilon \u00e4 \u00e4 u-tot-ro-phy \doldon-t\u00e4-t\u00e4-ref\epsilon \u00e4 \u00e4 u-tot-ro-phy \doldon-t\u00e4-t\u00e4-ref\u00e4 \u00e4 \u00e4 u-tot-ro-phy \doldon-t\u00e4-t\u00e4-ref\u00e4 \u00e4 \u00e4 u-tot-ro-phy \u00e4-t\u00e4-t\u00e4-ref\u00e4 \u00e4 \u00

autumnale)

autummate; autummate;

sloop)
2auXilliary n. pl -ries (1567) 1 a: an auxiliary person, group, or device; specif: a member of a foreign force serving a nation at war b: a Roman Catholic titular bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and not having the right of succession — called also auxiliary bishop 2: an auxiliary boat or ship 3: an auxiliary verb aux-in \(\forall \)ok-so\(\text{n}\) n [ISV, fr. Gk auxein to increase — more at EKE] (1933) 1: any of various usu. acidic organic substances that promote cell elongation in plant shoots and usu. regulate other growth processes (as root initiation): as a: INDOLEACETIC ACID b: any of various synthetic substances (as 2.4-D) resembling indoleacetic acid in activity and used esp. in research and agriculture 2: PLANT HORMONE — auxx-in-ic \(\delta \)c-so-troff, \(\text{-tiriff} \)n (1950): an auxotrophic strain or indi-

auxo-troph \'ok-sə-trof, -traf\ n (1950): an auxotrophic strain or indi-

vidual

rental or wild-type strain (~ mutants of bacteria) — aux-of-ro-phy \okersigned k-\frac{1}{8} tro-\frac{1}{6} \ n \ av abbr 1 avenue 2 average 3 avoirdupois \text{AV abbr 2 avoil/video} \text{1 avoirem 2 audiovisual 3 Authorized Version \text{AV abbr 2 avoil/video} \text{1 avoirem 2 avoiler, prob. fr. a- (fr. L ad-) + valer, valoir to be of worth. fr. L val\tilde r — more at \text{WtleLD} \text{ wi (14c): to be of use or advantage: SERVE (our best efforts did not ~) ~ vi: to produce or result in as a benefit or advantage: GAIN \text{ his efforts ~eed him nothing} \text{- avail oneself of also avail of: to make use of: take advantage of \text{\text{ they availed themselves of his services}} \text{2 avail n (15c): advantage toward attainment of a goal or purpose: USE \text{\text{\text{effort was of little ~}} \text{ available \text{\text{\text{\text{effort was of little ~}}} \text{ available \text{\text{\text{\text{effort was of a legal plea or charge 3: present or ready for immediate use \text{\tex

²grant n (13c) 1: the act of granting 2: something granted; asp: a gift (as of land or money) for a particular purpose 3 a: a transfer of property by deed or writing b: the instrument by which such a transfer is made; also: the property so transferred 4: a minor territorial division of Maine, New Hampshire, or Vermont orig, granted by the state to an individual or institution

sion of individual or institution of an individual or institution grant-ee lgran-te\(n \) (15c): one to whom a grant is made grant-in-aid \(_{ngrant}-in-aid \) n pl grants-in-aid \(_{ngrant}-in-aid \) (1851) 1: a grant or subsidy for public funds paid by a central to a local government in aid of a public undertaking 2: a grant or subsidy to a school or individual for an educational or artistic project Grant's gazelle \('grant(t)s-' n \) [James A. Grant' 11892 Brit. explorer] (1912): a large tan gazelle (Gazella granti) of eastern Africa from the Sudan and Ethiopia to Kenya and Uganda with long graceful horns and a white rump bordered with black grants-man \('gran(t)-sman\) \(n \) (1966): a specialist in grantsmanship grants-man-ship \(-_{nship} \) n (1961): the art of obtaining grants granul- or granuli- or granulo- comb form [LL granulum]: granule (granulocyte)

granula or granuli- or granulo- comb form [LL granulum]: granule (granulocyte) granu-lar (gran-yo-lor) adj (1762) 1: consisting of or appearing to granu-lar (gran-yo-lor) 2: finely detailed (~ reports) — granu-lar-i-ty (gran-yo-lat-vb - lat-ed; -lat-ing vt (1666): to form or crystallize into grains or granules ~ vi: to form granulating xound) — gran-u-la-tor \-lā-tor\n granu-lation \(\text{gran-yo-lā-shon} \) n (1612) 1: the act or process of granulating wound) — gran-u-la-tor \-lā-tor\n granulating: the condition of being granulated 2: one of the minute red granules of new capillaries formed on the surface of a wound in healing 3: GRANULE 2 granulation tissue n (1873): tissue made up of granulations that temporarily replaces lost tissue in a wound cran-ule (gran-(n)yūl) n [LL granulum, dim. of L granum grain] (1652) 1: a small particle: esp: one of numerous particles forming a larger unit 2: any of the small short-lived brilliant spots on the sun's photosphere.

sphere gran-u-lite \'gran-ya-₁lit\ n (1849) : a granular metamorphic rock consisting mainly of feldspar and quartz — gran-u-lit-ic _gran-ya-'li-tik\

gran-u-lo-cyte \'gran-y-lō-,sīt\ n [ISV] (1906) : a polymorphonuclear white blood cell with granule-containing cytoplasm — gran-u-lo-cyt-

white blood cen with granuse-containing cytopiasin — grantus-to-ye-ic \gran-ya-lo-'si-tik\ adi
gran-ya-lo-gy-to-poi-e-sis \'gran-ya-lo-isi-ta-poi-le-sss\ n [NL] (1944)
: the formation of blood granulocytes typically in the bone marrow
gran-u-lo-ma\gran-ya-llo-ma\n, pl-mas also-ma-ta\mo-ta\(1861)
: a mass or nodule of chronically inflamed tissue with granulations that
is usu. associated with an infective process — gran-u-lo-ma-tous

\-mə-təs\ adj granuloma in-gui-na-le \-in-gwa-'na-lē, -'nā-, -'nā-\ n [NL, lit., in-guinal granuloma] (1918): a sexually transmitted disease characterized by ulceration and formation of granulations on the genitalia and in the groin area and caused by a bacterium (Calymmatobacterium granulo-matis syn. Donovania granulomatis)

several diseases of lepidopteran larvae marked by minute granular inclusions in infected cells and caused by viruses (genus Granulovirus of the family Baculoviridae)
gra-num 'lgnā-nam' n, pl gra-na \-na\ [NL, fr. L, grain — more at CORN] (1894): one of the lamellar stacks of chlorophyll-containing thylakoids found in plant chloroplasts
grape \grāp, n, often attrib [ME, fr. AF grape grape stalk, bunch of grapes, grape, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG krāpfo hook] (14c) 1: a smooth-skinned juicy greenish-white to deep red or purple berry eaten dried or fresh as a fruit or fermented to produce wine 2: any of numerous woody vines (genus Vitis of the family Vitaceae, the grape family) that usu. climb by tendrils, produce grapes, and are nearly cosmopolitan in cultivation 3: GRAPESHOT — grape-like \-\nik\ adj grape-fruit \grape-fruit vgrāp-frūt\ n (1814) 1 pl grapefruit or grapefruits: a large citrus fruit with a bitter yellow rind and inner skin and a highly flavored somewhat acid juicy pulp 2: a small roundheaded tree (Citrus paradisi) of the rue family that produces grapefruit grape hyacinth n (1673): any of several small bulbous spring-flowering herbs (genus Muscari) of the lily family with racemes of usu. blue flowers grape-shot \\grape-shot \\grape-sh

pails shot from a cannon grape sugar n (1831): DEXTROSE grape-vine \\grape,\vin\ n (ca. 1736) 1: GRAPE 2 2 a: an informal person-to-person means of circulating information or gossip $\langle heard$ it through the $\sim \rangle$ b: a secret source of information

the $\sim > 1$: a secret source of miorination grapey var of GRAPY graph \'graf\ n [short for graphic formula] (1886) 1: the collection of all points whose coordinates satisfy a given relation (as a function) 2: a diagram (as a series of one or more points, lines, line segments the consequence of the respective that represents the segments, curves, or areas) that represents the variation of a variable in comparison with that of one or more other variables 3: a collection of vertices and edges that

Join pairs of vertices graph n (1898) 1: to represent by a graph n (1898) 1: to represent by a graph n [prob. fr. -graph] (1933) 1: a written or printed representation of a basic unit of speech (as a phoneme or syllable); esp: GRAPHEME 1 2: a single occurrence of a letter of an alphabet in any of its

various shapes \(\text{Praph } n \) comb form [L -graphum, fr. Gk -graphon, fr. neut. of -graphos \(\text{Written, fr. graphein} \) to write — more at CARVE \(\text{1 : something written} \) or drawn \(\text{monograph} \rangle \) 2 [F -graphe, fr. LL -graphus] : instrument for



grape hyacinth

making or transmitting records or images (chronograph)
graph-eme \gra-f\text{Em}\n [-graph + -eme] (1932) 1: a unit (as a letter
or digraph) of a writing system 2: the set of units of a writing system
(as letters and letter combinations) that represent a phoneme — graphe-mic \gra-f\text{E-mik}\adj — gra-phe-mi-cal-Jy \-mi-k(\pi-)\text{E-adv}

gra-phe-mic \gra-f\text{E-mik}\adj — gra-phe-mi-cal-Jy \-mi-k(\pi-)\text{E-adv}

gra-phe-mics \gra-f\text{E-mik}\sin \gaphi \text{ but afor p l in constr} (1951): the
study and analysis of a writing system in terms of graphemes

graphikos, fr. graphein] (1637) 1 a: of or relating to the pictorial arts;
also: PICTORIAL b: of, relating to, or involving such reproductive
methods as those of engraving, etching, lithography, photography, serigraphy, and woodcut c: of or relating to the art of printing d: relating or according to graphics 2: formed by writing, drawing, or engraving 3 usu graphic a: marked by clear lifelike or vividly realistic
description b: vividly or plainly shown or described (a ~ sex scene)

4 usu graphical: of, relating to, or represented by a graph 5: of or relating to the written or printed word or the symbols or devices used in
writing or printing to represent sound or convey meaning — graphical-ly \-fi-k(\pi-)\text{E-ik}\dx - graphic-account of combat). VIVID suggests an impression in words. GRAPHIC stresses the evoking of a clear lifelike picture
(a graphic account of combat). VIVID suggests an impressing on the
mind of the vigorous aliveness of something (a vivid re-creation of an
exciting event). PICTURESQUE suggests the presentation of a striking
or effective picture composed of features notable for their distinctness and charm (a picturesque account of his travels).

2graphic n (1944) 1 a: a product of graphic art b pl: the graphic media 2 a: a graphic representation (as a picture, map, or graph) used
esp. for illustration b: a pictorial image displayed on a computer
screen (the program's ~s are impressive) c pl but sing or pl in cons

⟨stylographic⟩ ⟨telegraphic⟩ graph-i-ca-cy \¹gra-fa-ka-sē\ n [graphic + -acy (as in literacy)] (1965) : the ability to understand, use, or generate graphic images (as maps

and diagrams)

graphical user interface n (1981): a computer program designed to allow a computer user to interact easily with the computer typically by

allow a computer user to interact easily with the computer typically by making choices from menus or groups of icons graphic arts n pl (1858): the fine and applied arts of representation, decoration, and writing or printing on flat surfaces together with the techniques and crafts associated with them graphic design n (1935): the art or profession of using design elements (as typography and images) to convey information or create an effect; also: a product of this art — graphic designer n graphic equalizer n (1969): an electronic device for adjusting the frequency response of an audio system by means of a number of controls each of which adjusts the response for a band centered on a particular frequency

frequency graphic novel n (1978): a fictional story that is presented in comic-strip format and published as a book graphics tablet n (1980): a device by which pictorial information is entered into a computer in a manner similar to drawing graph-ite \gra-\fit\) n [G Graphit, fr. Gk graphein to write] (1796) 1: a soft black lustrous form of carbon that conducts electricity and is used in lead energies and electropic and see a lubrication and as a modern

: writing $\langle grapholect \rangle$ graph-o-lect $\langle grapho-+-lect \rangle$ (as in dialect)] (1977): a

graph-o-lect \'gra-1a-,lekt\ n \ [grapho-+-lect \(\text{ (as in dialect)} \] (1977): a standard written language gra-phol-o-gist \'gra-1\frac{1}{2}-\] ist\ n \((1885) : a specialist in graphology gra-phol-o-giy \-j\frac{1}{2}\) is \(n \) [F \ graphologie, \(fr. \ grapho-+\ -logie \-logy \] (1882): the study of handwriting esp. for the purpose of character analysis — \(\text{graph-o-log-i-cal}\), \(\text{graph-o-log-i-cal}\), \(\text{graph-o-log-i-cal}\), \(\text{graph-o-log-i-cal}\), \(\text{graph-o-g-i-cal}\), \(\text{gra

graph theory n (1947): a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of graphs

-graphy n comb form [L -graphia, fr. Gk, fr. graphein] 1: writing or representation in a (specified) manner or by a (specified) means or of a (specified) object ⟨stenography⟩ ⟨photography⟩ 2: writing on a (specified) subject or in a (specified) field ⟨hagiography⟩

grap-nel \'grap-nⁿ\'n [ME grapenel, fr. AF grapinel, dim. of MF grapin, dim. of OF grape hook, grape stalk, bunch of grapes — more at GRAPE] (14c): a small anchor with usu. four or five flukes used esp. to recover a sunken object or to anchor a small boat — see ANCHOR illustration Grap-pa \'grā-pə\ n [It, fr. It dial., grape stalk, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG krāpfo hook] (ca. 1893): a dry colorless brandy distilled from fermented grape pomace

mented grape pomace

grap-ple \'grap-ple \'grap-pla n [ME grappel grappling hook, fr. OF *grappelle,
dim. of grape hook
— more at GRAPE (1601) 1 a : the act or an instance of grappling b : a hand-to-hand struggle c : a contest for superiority or mastery

2 : a bucket similar to a clamshell but usu. hav-

ing more jaws 2 grapple v grap-pled; grap-pling \(\text{grap(a-)lin} \) vt (1530) 1: to seize with or as if with a grapple 2: to come to grips with: WRESTLE 3: to bind closely $\sim v$ t 1: to make a ship fast with a grappling hook 2: to come to grips 3: to use a grapple — grap-pler \\\p(v-)-lər\\\n grappling \(n (1582) 1: GRAPNEL 2: GRAPPLING HOOK ing more jaws

\ə\ abut \alpha\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\easy \g\ go \i\ hit \\\i\ ice \j\ job \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, ce, ue, y\ see Guide to Pronunciation forming a particular structure or tissue in the normal course of devel-

forming a particular structure or tissue in the normal course of development (~ retina) — pre-sump-tive-ly adv pre-sump-tu-ous \text{pri-sump-tu-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous} \text{pri-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sump-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-ta-ous-ly} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pose} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-syn-ap-tic-la-ly} \text{pre-tion} \text{pre-sum-pos-si-tion} \text{pre-syn-ap-tic-la-ly} \text{pre-tion} \te

: MAKE-BELIEVE, FICTION 6: false show: SIMULATION (saw through his ~ of indifference)

1 pre-ten-sion \pri-ten(t)-shan\ n (15c) 1: an allegation of doubtful value: PRETEXT 2: a claim or an effort to establish a claim 3: a claim or right to attention or honor because of merit 4: an aspiration or intention that may or may not reach fulfillment (has serious literary ~ 5) 5: VANITY, PRETENTIOUSNESS Syn see AMBITION — pre-tension-less \-los\ adi

2 pre-ten-sion\ pre-ten(t)-shan\ vt [pre-+²tension] (1937): PRESTRESS pre-ten-tious\ pri-ten(t)-shas\ adj [F prétentieux, fr. prétention pretension, fr. ML pretention-, pretentio, fr. L practendere] (1832) 1: characterized by pretension: as a : making usu. unjustified or excessive claims (as of value or standing) (the ~ fraud who assumes a love of culture that is alien to him —Richard Watts\ b: expressive of affect-ed, unwarranted, or exaggerated importance, worth, or stature ⟨~ language⟩ ⟨~ houses\ 2: making demands on one's skill, ability, or means: AmBITIOUS (the ~ daring of the Green Mountain Boys in crossing the lake —Amer. Guide Series: Vt.\ Syn see showy — pre-ten-tious-ness n

1 pret-er-it or pret-er-ite \ pre-ta-rat\ adj [ME preterit, fr. AF, fr. L practerius, fr. pp. of practerire to go by, pass, fr. practer beyond, past, by (fr. compar. of prace before) + ire to go — more at FOR, ISSUE] (14c) archaic

2 preterm \(V.\) brê-\(V.\) prê-\(V.\) and \(V.\) pre-ten-tious-ness n

2: BYGONE, FORMER 2preterit or preterite n (14c): PAST TENSE pre-term \(\alpha\) pre-terit or preterite n (14c): PAST TENSE pre-term \(\alpha\) pre-term \(\alpha\) pre-term \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-term-inal. \(\alpha\) pre-termission \(\alpha\) pre-termission \(\alpha\) pre-termission \(\alpha\) pre-termission. \(\alpha\) pre-termitermitere] (1583): the act or an instance of pretermitting:

Solution in the continuation of pretermitting in the continuation of pretermitting in the continuation of pretermitting in the continuation of pretermitter of the continuation of pretermitter of the continuation of the contin

'test\ w pre-text \price_tekst\ n [L praetextus, fr. praetexere to assign as a pre-text, screen, extend in front, fr. prae- + texere to weave — more at TECHNICAL] (1513): a purpose or motive alleged or an appearance assumed in order to cloak the real intention or state of affairs syn see

APOLOGY pre-text-ing \'pre-tek-stin\ n (1992): the practice of presenting oneself as someone else in order to obtain private information pretor, preforian var of PRAETOR, PRAETORIAN pret-ti-fy \'\pri-t-a-i\vec{n}, 'par-\'pri-\'v-fled: -fy-ing (1850): to make pret-ty — pret-ti-fi-ca-tion \\pri-t-fa-fs-\'ka-shon, 'par-\, pr\vec{u}-\ n — pret-ti-fi-er \'\pri-t-a-fi(-a), 'par-\'pri\vec{v}-\ n (1617) 1: the quality or state of being pretty 2: something pretty \\pri-ti-f\', 'par-\ also 'pr\vec{u}-\ adj pret-ti-er; -est [ME praty, prety, fr.

OE practig tricky, fr. prætt trick; akin to ON prettr trick] (bef. 12c) 1 a : ARTFUL. CLEVER b: PAT, APT 2 a: pleasing by delicacy or grace b: having conventionally accepted elements of beauty c: appearing or sounding pleasant or nice but lacking strength, force, manliness, purpose, or intensity (~ words that make no sense—Elizabeth B. Browning) 3 a: MISERABLE, TERRIBLE (a ~ mess you've gotten us into) b chiefly Scot: STOUT 4: moderately large: CONSIDERABLE (a very ~ profit) (cost a ~ penny) 5: easy to enjoy: PLEASANT—usu, used in negative constructions (reality is not so ~ —Caleb Solomon) \$y1 see BEAUTIFUL — pret-ti-ly \-to-l\(\bar{e}\) adv — pret-ty-ish \-t\(\bar{e}\)-ish adi

very ~ profit) (cost a ~ penny) o : easy to enjoy . PLEASAN I—usu. used in negative constructions (reality is not so ~ —Caleb Solomon) syn see BEAUTIFUL — pret·ti·ly \-to-le\ adv — pret·ty·ish\-te-ish\ adj = pret·ty\-tpri-te, 'pər- also 'prù-; before "near(h)" often 'pərt or 'prit or 'prit \ adv (1565) 1 a: in some degree : Moderately \ cold weather) b: QUITE, MAINLY (the wound was . . . ~ bad — Walt Whitman\ 2: in a pretty manner : PRETTILY (pop vocalists who can sing ~ —Gerald Levitch) — pretty much : MAINLY, LARGELY usage Some handbooks say that pretty is overworked and recommend using a more specific word or restricting pretty to informal or colloquial contexts. Pretty is used to tone down a statement and is in wide use in all forms of English. It is common in informal speech and writing but is neither rare nor wrong in serious discourse (he may, if he be pretty well off or clever, qualify himself as a doctor —G. B. Shaw) \ (a return to those traditions of American foreign policy which worked pretty well for over a century —H. S. Commager) \ (the arguments for buying expensive books have to be pretty cogent — Times Lit. Supp.). Spretty ('Pri-te, 'par- also 'prù-\n, pl pretties (1736) 1 pl: dainty clothes; esp: Lingerie 2: a pretty person or thing pret-ty \ 'same as 3\ wr pret-tied; pret-ty-ing (1909): to make pretty — usu. used with up \ (curtains to ~ up the room) \ pretty boy n (1885): a man who is notably good-looking; also: DANDY 1 pret-zel\ 'hret-sal\ n [G Brezel. ultim. fr. L. brachiaus having branches

pret-zel \'pret-səl\n [G Brezel, ultim. fr. L brachiatus having branches like arms, fr. brachium arm — more at BRACE] (ca. 1838): a brittle or chewy glazed usu. salted slender bread often shaped like a loose knot prev abbr previous; previously pre-vail\pri-vail\pr

previouslence \text{'pre-va-lon(t)s, 'prev-lon(t)s\ } n (1713) 1: the quality or state of being prevalent 2: the degree to which something is prevalent: esp: the percentage of a population that is affected with a particular disease at a given line.

lent; esp: the percentage of a population that is affected with a particular disease at a given time preva-lent \-lant. adj [L praevalent-, praevalens very powerful, fr. prp. of praevalere] (1576) 1 archaic: POWERFUL 2: being in ascendancy: DOMINANT 3: generally or widely accepted, practiced, or favored: WIDESPREAD—prevalent n—prev-a-lent.ly adv pre-vari-cate \pri-\ver-a-\kāt, -\va-ra-\vi -cat-ed; -cat-ing [L praevaricatus, pp. of praevaricat to act in collusion, lit., to straddle, fr. prae- + varicare to straddle, fr. varus bowlegged] (ca. 1631): to deviate from the truth: EQUIVOCATE syn see LIE — pre-vari-ca-tion \-ver-a-\kāt-s\-va-ra-\vi n — pre-vari-ica-tion \-ver-a-\kāt-sr. \-va-ra-\vi n = praevari-ica-tion \-ver-a-\kāt-sr. \-va-ra-\vi n = praevari-tion \-ver-a-\kāt-sr. \-va-ra-\vi n = praevari-tion \-va-ra-\vi n = praevari-tion \-va-ra-\vi n = praevari-ti

If adv
pre-vent \pri-\vent\ vb [ME, to anticipate, fr. L praeventus, pp. of praevenine to come before, anticipate, forestall, fr. prae-+ venine to come before, anticipate, forestall, fr. prae-+ venine to come — more at COME] w (15c) 1 archaic a: to be in readiness for (as an occasion) b: to meet or satisfy in advance c: to act ahead of d: to go or arrive before 2: to deprive of power or hope of acting or succeeding 3: to keep from happening or existing (steps to ~ war) 4: to hold or keep back: HINDER, STOP — often used with from ~ vi: to interpose an obstacle — pre-vent-abill-ity \, ven-ta-'bi-la-t\(\tilde{\chi}\) in — pre-vent-able also pre-vent-ible \, \sqrt{ven-ta-bill-it\) \, n — pre-vent-able also pre-vent-able also pre-vent era syn PREVENT, ANTICIPATE, FORESTALL mean to deal with before-hand. PREVENT implies taking advance measures against something possible or probable (measures taken to prevent leaks). ANTICIPATE may imply merely getting ahead of another by being a precursor or forerunner or it may imply checking another's intention by acting first \(\lambda \) anticipated the question by making a statement). FORESTALL implies a getting ahead so as to stop or interrupt something in its course (hoped to forestall the sale).

Pre-ven-ta-tive \, \sqrt{ven-ta-viv} \, adj or n (ca. 1666): PREVENTIVE pre-ven-tion \, \pri-ven(t)-shand n (1582): the act of preventing or hindering pre-vent \pri-vent\ vb [ME, to anticipate, fr. L praeventus, pp. of prae-

pre-ven-tive \-\text{-ven-tiv} n (ca. 1639) : something that prevents; esp

dering

| pre-ven-tive \-'ven-tiv\ n (ca. 1639) : something that prevents; esp
| pre-ven-tive \-'ven-tiv\ n (ca. 1639) : something used to prevent disease
| preventive adj (ca. 1626) : devoted to or concerned with prevention : PRECAUTIONARY (~> steps against soil erosion): as a : designed or serving to prevent the occurrence of disease (~> medical care > b : un| dertaken to forestall anticipated hostile action (a ~> coup > — pre| ven-tive-ly adv — pre-ven-tive-ness n |
| pre-ver-bal \(\(\)\pre-'var-bal\ \) adj (1921) 1: occurring before the verb 2: having not yet acquired the faculty of speech (a ~> child) |
| pre-view \-'pre-'vyi\u00fc m (1607) 1: to see beforehand: specif: to view or to show in advance of public presentation 2: to give a preliminary |
| survey of — pre-view-er \-',vy\\u00fc-sr\ n |
| pre-view n (1882) 1: an advance statement, sample, or survey 2: an advance showing or performance (as of a motion picture or play) 3 |
| also pre-vue \-',vy\\u00fc\u00e4 : a showing of clips from a motion picture advertised for appearance in the near future — called also trailer |
| pre-vi-ous \-'\pre-v\u00e4-s\u00e3 \u00e3 ad\u00e3 \u00e3 \u

previous question n (ca. 1715): a parliamentary motion to put the pending question to an immediate vote without further debate or amendment that if defeated has the effect of permitting resumption of

previous to prep (1698) : PRIOR TO, BEFORE

re-pos-sess \re-po-'zes also -'ses\ w (15c) 1 a : to regain possession of b: to take possession of (something bought) from a buyer in default of the payment of installments due 2: to restore to possession - re-pos-ses-sion \-'ze-shan also -'se-\ n - re-pos-sess-or \-'ze-sar also -'se-\ n

sar also -'se-\n

're-pous-sé \ra-pü-'sā, -'pü-\\ adj [F, lit., pushed back] (1858) i
shaped or ornamented with patterns in relief made by hammering or
pressing on the reverse side — used esp. of metal 2: formed in relief
'repoussé n (1858) 1: repoussé work 2: repoussé decoration
re-power \(_1\)rē-'paù(-a)r\\ vt (1954): to provide again or anew with
power; esp: to provide (as a boat) with a new engine

repp var of REP

repp var of REP
repped past and past part of SREP
repped past and past part of SREP
repping pres part of SREP
rep-re-hend \nr [ME, fr. L reprehendere, lit., to hold back, fr. re- prehendere to grasp — more at GET] (14c): to voice disapproval of: CENSURE syn see CRITICIZE
rep-re-hen-si-ble \nre-pri-hen(t)-sa-bal\ adj (14c): worthy of or deserving reprehension: CULPABLE — rep-re-hen-si-bli-ity \nhen(t)-sa-bi-la-it\ n — rep-re-hen-si-ble-ness \nable-hen-si-ble-ness \nable-hen-si-ble-ness \nable-rep-re-hen-si-bly \nable \nable \nable rep-re-hen-si-bly \nable \

: the act of reprehending: CENSURE rep-re-hen-sive \(^+\text{inent}\). \(^+\text{inent}\). \(^+\text{inent}\) di (1889): serving to reprehend: conveying reprehension or reproof \(^+\text{reprisent}\). \(^+\text{inent}\). \(^+\text{inent}\) with \(^+\text{inent}\). \(^+\text

bal\ adj — rep-re-sent-er n
re—pre-sent \, rē-pri-zent\ w (1564): to present again or anew — re—
pre-sent \, rē-pri-zent\ w (1564): to present again or anew — re—
pre-sen-ta-tion \, rē-pri-zen-'tā-shən, -, pre-z²n-, -, prē-z²n-\ n
rep-re-sen-ta-tion \, re-pri-zen-'tā-shən, -zən-\ n (15c) 1: one that
represents: as a: an artistic likeness or image b (1): a statement or
account made to influence opinion or action (2): an incidental or collateral statement of fact on the faith of which a contract is entered into lateral statement of fact on the faith of which a contract is entered into c: a dramatic production or performance d(1): a usu. formal statement made against something or to effect a change (2): a usu. formal protest 2: the act or action of representing: the state of being represented: as a: REPRESENTATIONALISM 2 b(1): the action or fact of one person standing for another so as to have the rights and obligations of the person represented (2): the substitution of an individual or class in place of a person (as a child for a deceased parent) c: the action of representing or the fact of being represented esp. in a legislative body 3: the body of persons representing a constituency — red-re-

tion of representing or the fact of being represented esp. in a legislative body 3: the body of persons representing a constituency — rep-resen-ta-tion-al\shnal, -sha-n^al\adj — rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al-ly adv rep-re-sen-ta-tion-al-lism \-shna-₁l-zam, -sha-n^al-₁i-\n (1842) 1: the doctrine that the immediate object of knowledge is an idea in the mind distinct from the external object which is the occasion of perception 2 with the representation and the representation of t

distinct from the external object which is the occasion of perception 2: the theory or practice of realistic representation in art — rep-re-senta-tive \, re-pri-\, zen-ta-tiv\ adj (14c) 1: serving to represent 2 a: standing or acting for another esp. through delegated authority b: of, based on, or constituting a government in which the many are represented by persons chosen from among them usu, by election 3: serving as a typical or characteristic example (a ~ moviegoer) 4: of or relating to representation or representationalism — rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ly adv — rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ly adv — rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ly adv — rep-re-sen-ta-tive-ly in a constituency as a member of a legislative body (2): a member of the house of representatives of the U.S. Congress or a state legislature b: one that represents another as agent, deputy, substitute, or delegate usu, being invested with the authority of the principal c: one that represents a business organization d: one that represents another as successor or heir 2: a typical example of a group, class, or quality: SPECIMEN

that represents another as successor or heir 2: a typical example of a group, class, or quality: SPECIMEN re-press, vi-'pres\() vi-'pres\(

re-press \(,\)r\(\tilde{c}\)-\text{pres} \(u \) (14c) : to press again \(\sim \) a record \(\sigma\) re-pressed \(r\)-\text{pres} \(v \) (1665) \(1 \) : subjected to or marked by repression \(2 \): characterized by restraint re-pression \(r\)-\text{pre-shan} \(n \) (1533) \(1 \) a : the action or process of repressing: the state of being repressed (\sim of unpopular opinions) b: an instance of repressing (racial \sim s) 2 a: a mental process by which distressing thoughts, memories, or impulses that may give rise to anxiety are excluded from consciousness and left to operate in the unconscious b: an item so excluded - re-pres-sion-ist \-sh(p-)nist\

adj
re-pres-sor \ri-ipre-sar\ n [NL] (1611): one that represses; esp: a protein that is determined by a regulatory gene, binds to a genetic operator, and inhibits the initiation of transcription of messenger RNA
re-priev-al\ ri-ip-re-vol\ n (ca. 1586) archaic: REPRIEVE
re-prieve \ri-ip-re\ v \ r re-prieved; re-priev-ing [prob. blend of obs.
repreve to reprove (fr. ME) and obs. repry to remand, postpone, fr. AF
repri-, past stem of reprendre to take back] (1596) 1: to delay the punishment of (as a condemned prisoner) 2: to give relief or deliverance
to for a time

reprieve n (1592) 1 a: the act of reprieving: the state of being reprieved b: a formal temporary suspension of the execution of a sentence esp. of death 2: an order or warrant for a reprieve 3: a tem-

porary respite (as from pain or trouble)

rep-ri-mand \re-pra-mand\ n [F réprimande. fr. L reprimenda, fem. of reprimendus, gerundive of reprimere to check — more at REPRESS]

*rep-ri-mand *re-pra-mand*n [F reprimande. fr. L reprimenda, fem. of reprimendus, gerundive of reprimere to check — more at REPRESS] (1636): a severe or formal reproof

*reprimendus, gerundive of reprimere to check — more at REPRESS] (1636): a severe or formal reproof

*re-primand vt (1681): to reprove sharply or censure formally usu. from a position of authority \$\mathscr{Syn}\$ see REPROVE

*re-print *\notine{\text{(n}} \notine{\text{Pr}} \notine{\text{(n}} \notine{\text{(n)}} \notine{\text{(n)}}

na-tion \(\frac{1}\), \(\pi\) (-\pi\) (-\pi\) (-\pi\) (-\pi\) (1-\pi\) (1-\

see CRITICEE — reproductive (re-pis-pa-tive day — reproducte ry \-bo-\tor-\epsilon-\epsilon day 1 archaic: rejected as worthless or not standing a test: CONDEMNED 2 a: foreordained to damnation b: morally corrupt: DEPRAVED 3: expressing or involving reprobation 4: of, relating to, or characteristic of a reprobate atting to, or characteristic of a reprobate person rep-ro-ba-tion \re-pra-\bar{ba}-\

state of being reprobated re-pro-cess \(\frac{1}{2}\)pr\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)pr\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)pr\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\)pr\(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\) is to subject to a special process or treatment in preparation for reuse; \(\frac{1}{2}\)pr\(\frac{1}{2}\); to extract uranium and plutonium from (the spent fuel rods of a nuclear reactor) for

nium and plutonium from (the spent fuel rods of a nuclear reactor) for use again as fuel re-pro-duce \re-pro-duce \re-pro-idis, \divis\w (ca. 1611): to produce again: as a : to produce (new individuals of the same kind) by a sexual or asexual process b: to cause to exist again or anew \(\sim \text{ water from steam} \) \(c \) in the closely \(\square \text{ sound-effects can } \simeq \text{ the sound of thunder} \) \(d : \text{ to present again } \] \(e : \text{ to make a representation (as an image or copy) of \(< \sim \text{ face on canvas} \) \(f : \text{ to revive mentally} : \text{ RECALL } \) \(g : \text{ to translate } \) \((a = \text{ recording}) \) into sound \(\simeq \text{ if } \) \(i = \text{ to undergo reproduction } \) 2: to produce offspring \(- \text{ re-pro-duc-ible} \) \(\square \text{ idi-sa-bol}, \square \) \(\square \text{ idi-yi} \) \(\square \text{ adi} \) \(\simeq \text{ re-pro-duc-ibly} \) \(\square \text{ bid} \) \(\square \text{ adi} \) \(\simeq \text{ idi-sa-bol}, \square \text{ dif or } n \) \(\simeq \text{ re-pro-duc-ibly} \) \(\square \text{ bid} \) \(\square \text{ adi} \) \(\square \text{ in minimal pro-pra-idsk-shan} \) \(n \) \((1659) \) \(1 : \text{ the act or process of reproducing} : \(specify : \text{ the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring and which fundamentally consists of the segregation of a portion of the parental body by a sexual or an asexual process and its subsequent growth and differentiation into a new individual \(2 : \text{ something reproduced} : \text{ COPY} \(3 : \text{ young seedling trees in a forest \)

\ə\ abut \alpha\ kitten, F table \ar\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \e\easy \g\ go \i\hit \i\ice \j\job \v\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, n, ce, w, \see Guide to Pronunciation